UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1
12 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME
MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the
Standing Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	OPENING OF THE MEETING, ELECTION OF THE RAPPORTEUR, ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK	1 - 2	2
II.	PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE: SPECIAL PROGRAMME RESOURCES	3 - 16	2

92-06490 3648a (E) 120292

/...

120292

I. OPENING OF THE MEETING, ELECTION OF THE RAPPORTEUR, ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The Standing Committee for Programme Matters held an in-sessional meeting during the special session of the Governing Council convened in New York from 10 to 14 February 1992. The Vice-President of the Governing Council, H.E. Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo), served as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland) was elected Rapporteur.

2. At its first meeting on 11 February 1992, the Standing Committee adopted its agenda and tentative schedule of work contained in document DP/1992/L.2. The Standing Committee also agreed to maintain a flexible schedule of work.

II. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FIFTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE: SPECIAL PROGRAMME RESOURCES

3. For its consideration of this subject, the Standing Committee for Programme Matters reviewed the report of the Administrator on preparations for the fifth programming cycle entitled "Special Programme Resources: programming documents" (DP/1992/7).

4. The Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Policy, Programme and Evaluation, introduced the item by referring to the extensive review process leading to the finalization of document DP/1992/7, including revisions in accordance with views expressed by delegations at previous sessions.

5. The Assistant Administrator recalled that the Governing Council had decided in September 1991 that, as an exceptional procedure, all revised documents would be considered approved on a no-objection basis. This meant that discussion would not be reopened provided that the revisions adequately reflected the views expressed by the Standing Committee. To allow members to determine whether the revisions met this requirement, a draft version had been circulated to Council members in November. Two delegations had suggested further amendments in writing. Since these amendments were considered to be of a clarifying nature rather than substantive changes, they had been distributed as a conference room paper. He proposed that, if no member objected, they should be incorporated in the final document. On this basis, he proposed that the Standing Committee recommend to the Governing Council that it approve the Special Programme Resources (SPR) programming documents contained in document DP/1992/7.

6. Many delegations commended UNDP for the work undertaken in revising the earlier proposals and in presenting programme documents which reflected their concerns in each of the areas identified for SPR support.

7. With regard to the proposed programme reserve of $10 million for category A. Disaster mitigation, the new programme proposals suggested that it be allocated equally to programmes A1. Disaster preparedness and

management, and A4. Refugees, displaced persons and returnees. This was proposed in light of General Assembly resolution 46/128 of 19 December 1991, which places emphasis on the relief to development continuum and on the importance of disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation activities, which are most closely linked to these two subcategories. One delegation considered that changes in the wording of paragraphs 78 and 80 of subcategory A4 should be revised, and this was accepted.

8. Two new programmes which had not been discussed earlier were being submitted, namely those relating to technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) (B4), and the transfer and adaptation of technology for development (B5). Many delegations commented favourably on the proposals for B4 and B5.

9. With respect to the TCDC proposal, some delegations urged that greater use be made of the modality and that additional and more diverse sources of finance and expertise be mobilized. Greater attention should also be given to follow-up and to evaluation and to using the SPR programme for promotion purposes.

10. Concerning subcategory B5. Transfer and adaptation of technology for development, the Assistant Administrator noted that the document included comments on the findings of evaluations of 32 projects undertaken in the fourth cycle with the aim of promoting the transfer of science and technology. In paragraph 80 of the document, the lessons learned were summarized, including the need for linkages between education, research and production, the role of private enterprise, the importance of sustainability and networking with both producers and users, the policy environment required for promoting human development concerns and the institutional capacities required to bring this about. One delegation suggested that the promotion of technology transfer should take into consideration existing regional and interregional networks and should give opportunities to scientific and technical expertise from developing countries to succeed. For it to succeed, it was stressed that attention should be given to identifying barriers to the participation of third world scientists in the network, and to making recommendations accordingly These suggestions were accepted for inclusion in the revised document.

11. The availability of the SPR will enable UNDP to pursue the transfer of technology and TCDC in the fifth cycle in a more systematic manner. The policy environment and agents of technological change will be the first targets for action, with particular attention to linkages with women in development, the environment and TCDC and the needs of small- and medium-scale enterprises. A working group composed of representatives of the major United Nations system specialized agencies with competence in this field had been established to draw on their expertise and achievements and to monitor jointly with them the progress in developing the technology theme.

12. The report also included the subcategory C6. Social dimensions of adjustment, which was being redesigned pending the formulation of a proposed core project in the regional programme for Africa. It would be submitted to the Standing Committee at a later date for its full consideration.

13. Most delegations endorsed the proposals and recommended their approval. They urged that the extensive debate which had taken place at the previous meeting of the Committee should not be reopened. They considered that any further views that delegations might have should be taken into consideration during implementation.

14. One delegation indicated that its comments on certain programmes, which had been made in an exchange of correspondence with UNDP, had not been incorporated into the document. They had, however, been received after the revised draft had been sent for printing. UNDP had acknowledged them in its subsequent reply and had agreed to take them into consideration in subsequent programme implementation. The delegation requested that the comments be formally added to the document.

15. Each of the programme proposals was then approved individually, under the no-objection principle. Those programmes on which comments needed to be taken into consideration were approved with the proviso that action would be taken during the subsequent process of detailed programme design and implementation.

16. Finally, one delegation commented on the need to expedite SPR programme implementation, in close consultation with the relevant agencies and the Office for Project Services (OPS); to encourage field offices to make proposals for eventual SPR funding; to take full account of the views of recipient countries; and to strengthen the regional and subregional components of the Gulf Task Force recommendations.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.1
12 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME
MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992
Item 7 of the agenda of the Standing
Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER IV. FIELD VISITS

1. Field visits were carried out in January 1992 by members of up to six delegations of the Governing Council in three regions, namely Africa: Tanzania and Botswana; Asia and the Pacific: Sri Lanka and Indonesia; and Arab States: Egypt and Morocco.

2. Reports of the visits were presented to the Standing Committee and subsequently discussed in an informal session. The reports covered a number of themes of particular interest to the Governing Council, for instance those relating to country programming, especially the advisory notes and country programme preparation; the programme approach; the comparative advantages of UNDP and United Nations specialized agencies; United Nations system coordination; national execution; national technical cooperation and assessments; TCDC; common premises; human immune deficiency virus infection/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); administrative and organizational matters; implementation of Governing Council decisions.

120292

3. The delegations concerned thanked UNDP for organizing the visits, which were considered to be extremely useful for the participants themselves and for the field offices, their staffs and their government counterparts. It was recognized that the visits had enabled the participants to gain a clearer and more comprehensive understanding of the realities of UNDP work in the field, and to expose UNDP offices to the particular concerns of the Governing Council. It was also considered that the informal discussions on the report had been very useful.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.2
12 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME
MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the
Standing Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER III. PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

1. The country programme of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has an indicative planning figure (IPF) of $24.9 million, including a carry-over of $2.5 million and $0.7 million in cost-sharing, has the following areas of concentration: (a) efficiency and sustainability of agricultural development; (b) energy efficiency; (c) environment and industry; and (d) international economic cooperation.

2. Particularly significant in the country programme are UNDP's role as a major supplier of technical cooperation, concentrating on the six areas of focus of Governing Council decision 90/34; its neutral position manifested by assistance in the disarmament process linked to human development, the first of its kind for UNDP; support in establishing the country's first free economic and trade zone; and the close linkages maintained by the national programme and several regional and subregional programmes, particularly the Tumen River Development programme.

120292

3. Three delegations made observations on the country programme and endorsed it for approval. One delegation sugested that to avoid ecological degradation, the two programmes identified in the first area of concentration mentioned above might be integrated into one. The same delegation also considered that success in the trade and investment area would require that more room be given to market forces rather than to the strengthening of institutions which channel and process trade and investment information.

Maldives

4. The country programme for the Maldives, which has an IPF and other resources of $8.5 million, has the following areas of concentration: (a) Human resource development for capacity-building; (b) decentralization and integrated development in support of growth with equity; and (c) management for sustainable development.

5. Those parts of the programme that were highlighted related to the country's high dependence on tourism and fisheries, both of which are heavily dependent on external factors, and the corresponding need to strengthen its indigenous economic and human resources base.

6. Two delegations welcomed the orientation of the country programme and felt that it was well focused, particularly regarding capacity-building, management development and environmental and institutional-strengthening. They also stressed the need for further clarification on how the stated goal of greater self-reliance would be achieved and on the need for UNDP to play a greater role in aid coordination and management.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.3
13 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the
Standing Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)

CHAPTER III. PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (continued)

Viet Nam

1. The Resident Representative presented the Viet Nam country programme (IPF of $92.8 million less a negative carry-over of $6.2 million borrowed in the fourth cycle), which will concentrate on the following areas: (a) support to the economic reform process; (b) support in key human development fields; (c) sustaining and strengthening economic performance; and (d) support for environmentally sustainable growth and human settlements development.

2. The highlights of the programme are the special role of UNDP as Viet Nam's primary development partner in the absence of other major multilateral and bilateral donors; its role in helping to build up an enabling environment for economic reform and investment; and its aid coordination and resource mobilization activities.

3. The country programme document was very well received by a large number of delegations represented in the Standing Committee. A total of 13 delegations took the floor in support of programme approval. They

commended the Resident Representative for his clear and comprehensive presentation, and for the important role UNDP is playing in Viet Nam.

4. Most speakers emphasized the special role of UNDP as a privileged partner in Viet Nam's development efforts and endorsed the Resident Representative's plea for increased external assistance to offset the fall in assistance from traditional donors from Eastern Europe. In that respect, the Resident Representative's efforts in paving the way for renewed assistance from international financial institutions and in organizing a round-table meeting in early 1993 were commended.

5. In reply to queries, it was emphasized that aid coordination, which would become crucial with the expected increase in aid flows, was the responsibility of the Government but that UNDP cooperation in the process was highly appreciated. Further transparency was required in the exchange of information among donors and more recent information was required from all sources to build up a meaningful data base. It was agreed that impact indicators were still too general in the country programme document but that particular attention would be given to devising them in the necessary detail, in programme and project documents. The pace of the introduction of national execution would depend on national capacity in that regard.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.4
13 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the Standing
Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER III. PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (continued)

Sri Lanka

1. The Resident Representative presented the Sri Lanka country programme ($56.3 million IPF, including a carry-over of $11.2 million from the fourth cycle), which has the following areas of concentration: (a) consolidation of an outward-looking, open-market economy; (b) public sector management of the development process; (c) human development and poverty alleviation; and (d) management of natural resources and the environment. These are consistent with global concerns as articulated in Governing Council decision 90/34.

2. The presentation highlighted the collaborative nature of the country programming exercise, which included an assessment of the performance of the fourth country programme, in-depth consultations with the Government on its development objectives, plans and priorities, and a number of sectoral reviews carried out with the involvement of the United Nations specialized agencies as well as consultations with other multilateral and bilateral donors active in Sri Lanka through the ongoing aid coordination process.

3. The Committee's attention was drawn to the fact that Sri Lanka has one of the highest human development rankings relative to its gross national product (GNP). This has clear implications for its development strategy, which places the highest priority on economic growth, job creation and public sector reform. The Government recognizes that its development strategy must focus on economic growth and human development, including poverty alleviation. The country programme seeks to strike a balance between these two imperatives.

4. Many delegations supported the programme, noting its four areas of concentration, and that it was generally well-balanced and well-structured with regard to Government priorities. They also felt that the programme was well suited to UNDP strengths and technical cooperation capacities. Based on the January 1992 visit of SCPM members to Sri Lanka, the close cooperation between the Government and the UNDP field office to achieve effective use of UNDP resources was confirmed.

5. As regards the substantive thrust of the programme, many delegations endorsed the emphasis on consolidating the open market economy and public sector reform, which it felt was appropriate in the Sri Lankan context. They also endorsed the focus on human development and poverty alleviation. One member of the Committee queried whether women's issues were accorded sufficient attention. In reply, the Resident Representative stated that since Sri Lanka's achievements on that score were impressive and while such issues were definitely a priority concern in the country, the issue was naturally accorded a relatively lower priority in the country programme than would be appropriate in some other countries.

6. Some delegations noted the efforts being made in the management of the programme to reduce the number of independent UNDP-supported projects. They felt that these efforts should continue. Several members also felt that the performance indicators at the thematic level were rather general; however, the Committee was assured that more specific indicators would be included at the project/programme level. The movement toward a programme approach and capacity-building for national management was also supported.

7. In response to a question relating to implementation problems arising from the brain drain and the shortage of counterpart funds, the Resident Representative agreed that both were problems which needed to be addressed. He noted that the brain drain represented an awkward issue as it was largely the result of the pull of the external labour market, as well as of the large number of highly skilled Sri Lankans who were attracted to work abroad. He further noted that counterpart funds were generally less of a constraint in technical cooperation than in capital assistance projects funded by the major donors.

Colombia

8. The fifth country programme for Colombia has an IPF of $11.7 million, less a negative carry-over of $1.2 million from the fourth programme, and

cost-sharing of $62.2 million, giving total resources of $72 million. It is estimated that additional complementary resources of some $59.1 million will be mobilized.

9. The country programme covers four thematic areas in which UNDP has comparative advantages: (a) social development and the elimination of poverty; (b) economic liberalization and productive development; (c) territorial development and the modernization of the State; and (d) sustained environmental development. They coincide with objectives of the national plan and are consistent with Governing Council concerns as articulated in its decision 90/34.

10. The cooperation strategy of UNDP aims at strengthening specific areas of Government capacity, paying particular attention to four main functions: (a) the design of national programmes and mechanisms for institutional action; (b) the implementation of innovative actions which could generate replicable sectoral and regional models; (c) the promotion and mobilization of resources for cooperation; and (d) the strengthening of procedures for the follow-up and assessment of the efficiency and impact of national programmes.

11. The fifth country programme for Colombia was extremely well received by the delegations represented in the Committee. Six delegations took the floor in support of the programme's approval and commended the Resident Representative for his clear and comprehensive presentation. Most delegates emphasized the suitability of the programme for Colombia, given the profound changes that the country is experiencing. The successful coordination role of UNDP was stressed and it was noted that the Special Cooperation Plan for Colombia, prepared with the assistance of UNDP, provided the frame of reference for other donors. The trust of the Government and other donors in the programme was reflected by the substantial amount of cost-sharing contributions made. The Government's commitment to the fight against drugs was commended and it was hoped that UNDP would continue to assist in the coordination efforts for the provision of assistance by donors in such an important area.

12. In reply to queries, the Resident Representative emphasized the efforts of the Government in preparing a national cooperation programme with the assistance of UNDP through the national technical cooperation assessments and programmes (NaTCAP) methodology in order to strengthen the management of external cooperation. He added that the programme foresees the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in several activities, particularly in the process of decentralization to the level of the municipalities and communities and in assistance to the areas of conflict as well as in strengthening the institutional capacity of the confederation of NGOs. Finally, the Resident Representative stressed that the fifth country programme would contribute significantly to the process of change initiated by the Government towards a society which was more just, democratic and respectful of human rights.

Ecuador

13. The fifth country programme for Ecuador has an IPF of $11.0 million and $15 million in cost-sharing; it should be emphasized that this amount will probably increase during the cycle through joint Government/UNDP resource mobilization efforts.

14. The programme is focused on three areas of concentration: (a) diversification of the economy; (b) poverty eradication; and (c) rationalization of public sector management. These coincide with the areas of focus for capacity-building recommended in Governing Council decision 90/34.

15. Within this framework, the principal objective is to assist the Government in the formulation of policies, strategies and programmes in those priority areas that will allow the country to move towards a more equitable and economically sustainable society. Given the limited resource availability, the IPF will be used mainly as seed money and for rapid disbursement to mobilize additional resources from multilateral and bilateral sources.

16. The country programme was commented upon favourably by eight delegations. Three speakers commented upon the need to ensure adequate impact through concentration of UNDP resources, especially in view of the scatterization experienced during the fourth cycle, mentioning that the present programme represents a step in the right direction. One delegate emphasized the need for careful coordination of external cooperation within the donor community. Another intervention focused on the involvement of NGOs and the private sector as active participants in the fifth cycle.

17. In reply, the Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean emphasized that dispersion is being minimized through concentrating UNDP interventions not only in a reduced number of areas but within each area so as to ensure that the role of UNDP is commensurate with resource availability and its comparative advantages. In order to provide the country with the necessary resources for controlling its economic and social development process, UNDP resources would be oriented to (a) upstream activities related to policy formulation and the design of national programmes; (b) the systematic introduction of the programme approach; and (c) the creation of national capacities. The Regional Director confirmed the use and promotion of NGOs and the private sector, particularly in the support to microenterprises.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.5
13 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the Standing
Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER III. PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (continued)

Peru

1. The fifth country programme for Peru has an indicative planning figure of $13.3 million, less a negative carry-over from the fourth cycle of $2 million, and cost-sharing of $33 million, giving total resources of $44.3 million. A total of $202.3 million has been identified, in complementary assistance from other sources to be used in the areas of concentration.

2. The programme has the following areas of concentration: (a) State reform; (b) the employment and social development programme; (c) recovery of the production sector; and (d) environmental and natural resource conservation policy.

3. UNDP's role is based on the high level of trust and dialogue between UNDP and the Government, and has been conditioned on the one hand by the very modest level of IPF resources in relation to the country's needs, and, on the other hand, by the very significant resources the international community is prepared to channel to the country in support of the Government's proven commitment to a policy of economic and social reform.

4. The country programme for Peru was very well received by the delegations represented in the Standing Committee. Eight delegations took the floor in its support. Most delegations commended the strategy and the contents of the programme and considered it viable given the comparative advantages developed by UNDP in the country during the fourth cycle, and the response of the international community to Government initiatives. The areas of concentration clearly responded to national priorities, but further description of some of the areas would clarify UNDP's contribution to the national programmes. Their impact should be carefully evaluated during the mid-term review. The focus on capacity-building was considered most adequate and in this context, education and human resource development should be strengthened.

5. The Regional Director of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean appreciated the comments of the delegates and emphasized the support given by the Government to the strategy of the country programme. He shared the concern of some delegates that a minimum national capacity should exist to implement national programmes and that it should relate to normal functions of Government institutions, while special units should be used only temporarily for the execution of loans from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In that context, he stressed the close relationship between UNDP and the two banks and mentioned the example of the support given by UNDP for the preparation of project proposals for IDB financing at the time when the Bank could not operate in the country. Finally, the Director assured the Committee that the comments of the delegates will be taken into consideration in the context of the mid-term review.

Chad

6. The fourth country programme for Chad, which was originally planned for 1992-1996 was shortened by one year to cover the period 1992-1995. As a result of the reduction, the original indicative planning figure (IPF) of $46,330,000 will be reduced to $31,994,000 after reflecting a fourth cycle borrowing of $6 million. Cost-sharing contributions from the Government and bilateral donors amounting to $3,630,000 will be added to the IPF, thus resulting in an overall total of $35,624,000 for the 1992-1995 period.

7. The three priority themes selected for the new programme are: (a) human development; (b) development of productive resources; (c) management of the development process. Particularly worth highlighting are the human resources development activities in the next country programme: (a) basic education at all levels, with particular emphasis on young girls and women; (b) basic health services in low-income areas and among underprivileged segments of society, including maternal and child health care; (c) the development of appropriate technology and training in its use for rural population, especially in the areas of water supply, agricultural transformation and conservation and basic production implements.

8. Five delegations made observations on the country programme and endorsed it for approval. Two delegations emphasized the importance of aid coordination in the particular context of Chad and therefore of close

consultations between the Government and the donor community with the support of UNDP. One delegation drew the attention of the Governing Council to ensure that the projects in the rural development area avoid ecological degradation. Two delegations expressed concern for the high level of military expenditures and asked that the concern be conveyed to the Government. With regard to technical cooperation, one delegation stressed the importance of an increased use of volunteers and tighter association of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the programme. One delegation wished that more attention be paid in the national technical cooperation assessments and programmes exercise to the modalities of technical cooperation rather than to its costs.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.6
13 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the Standing
Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER III. PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (continued)

Zambia

1. The country programme for Zambia has an indicative planning figure of $31.6 million, less a negative carry-over from the fourth cycle of $3.1 million. It has the following areas of concentration: (a) agricultural development; (b) industrial development; (c) economic planning and management; (d) education and training; and (e) women in development. The country programme also focuses on human development and, in particular, on the social dimensions of the Government's economic recovery programme.

2. During the discussion, it was highlighted that the new Government, which took office following the general election in October 1991, has endorsed the thrust of the country programme, which they consider to be in line with its priorities, particularly as regards its direct support to the ongoing economic recovery programme. Private sector development is an additional area of concentration which was identified by the new Government for UNDP assistance. Comments were made that the programme needed more focus and concentration and that it needed a more coherent strategy to achieve the objectives.

3. Eight delegations made observations on the country programme. One delegation noted that since the country programme was prepared before the new Government took office, the country programme was somewhat out of date, and, in the absence of an analysis of the new Government's policies, it was thus difficult to say if it was in line with the Government's priorities. A suggestion was therefore made that since the current National Development Plan ended in 1993, an interim programme for two years should be approved, instead of the full country programme. This would enable a new programme to start in 1994, which would reflect the Government's priorities and coincide with the Government's planning cycle.

4. The country programme was recommended for approval as presented, on condition that an in-depth review would be carried out in 1993 to reflect the new Government's policies, and that a report on the review would be presented to the Governing Council for its consideration at its special session in February 1994.

Senegal

5. The country programme for Senegal has an IPF of $31.4 million, less a negative carry-over from the fourth cycle of $2.8 million, and cost-sharing of $820,000. Complementary assistance from other sources to be used in the areas of concentration amounts to $59.5 million. The areas of concentration are: (a) human development; (b) sustainable development; (c) private sector development and employment; and (d) strengthening of planning and management capacities.

6. The country programme concentrates on problems considered critical for the restructuring of the economy and conforms to the main priorities of national strategic objectives and programmes. The four areas of concentration are in line with Governing Council decision 90/34, especially with reference to the recommended themes of poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development; environment problems and natural resources management; management development; and women in development.

7. Four delegations welcomed the orientation of the country programme and endorsed it for approval. Two delegations specifically welcomed the effort of the United Nations Development Programme to coordinate its cooperation with national programmes and other donor activities. They also stressed the need for better translation of well-determined priorities into concrete programmes. One delegation suggested that in order to avoid a possible duplication of activities, the four areas of concentration should be reduced to three. One delegation mentioned that its multi-bi cooperation with UNDP in Senegal had deteriorated seriously, and expressed its reservation on the approval of the country programme, but did not wish to block it.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.7
13 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the
Standing Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER III. PROGRAMME PLANNING: COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (continued)

Global and interregional programmes

1. The global and interregional programmes have indicative planning figures (IPFs) of $179 million ($112 million global IPF and $67 million interregional IPF). In addition, there is a $3 million carry-over from the fourth cycle and $35 million in cost-sharing, for a total of $217 million. The programmes have the following areas of concentration: (a) social development and poverty eradication; (b) environment and natural resources; and (c) public sector management.

2. During the discussions, comments were made by nine delegations and concentrated on (a) linkages between upstream research supported by the global programme and its application and dissemination in developing countries; (b) the distinction between global and interregional programmes on the one hand and Special Programme Resources (SPR) on the other; and (c) the need for further refinements on the strategy of the UNDP global and interregional programmes. These refinements will be provided to the Governing Council at its thirty-ninth session.

3. The changes in global and interregional programmes in comparison with earlier submissions to the Governing Council were highlighted as well as the comparative advantage of these programmes, particularly their catalytic role in creating partnerships among donor and recipients to respond in a coordinated manner to developing country needs. It was also emphasized that fifth cycle global and interregional programmes were more focused than in the past.

Comments on the country programme process

4. A number of delegations expressed their views on the process of preparing, focusing and monitoring country programmes. They were supportive of the efforts made to date and noted considerable improvements in the country programmes presented. They recognized that over the past few years, UNDP and Governments had taken the first steps towards transforming UNDP country programming from simply preparing a document for Governing Council approval once every five years, to a continuing programming process involving an ongoing dialogue between UNDP and the recipient Government on the one hand, and between UNDP and its partners within the United Nations system, on the other.

5. It was considered that still much remains to be done: first to concentrate UNDP cooperation in those areas where UNDP has a comparative advantage, and second to ensure that country programmes evolve from the current grouping of activities under thematic headings to coherent strategies for assisting Governments to achieve national development objectives.

6. Genuine concern was also expressed on the part of some member countries that the shift from projects to thematic groupings of activities had resulted in a loss of information to the Governing Council. It was felt that UNDP was abandoning the project concept, with years accumulated experience behind it, for the programme approach, which they feared might result in a loss of accountability for the use of UNDP resources.

7. UNDP was urged to demonstrate that the programme approach would not become a convenient label for budget support of clusters of recipient government activities, coordinated by a UNDP-financed programme management unit. It was recommended that before moving to the programme approach, UNDP must ensure that coherent programme strategies are in place, through dialogue with Governments, and technical support and capacity-building assistance. The result should be a policy-oriented framework for the identification, formulation and evaluation of development cooperation activities, whether packaged as programmes or projects.

8. At the same time, it was recommended that whatever the level of assistance provided by UNDP in the development of programme strategies might be, the strategies must be translated into national programmes which are truly "owned" and managed by cooperating Governments, for which considerable capacity-building may be needed, including accountability for the use of UNDP resources.

9. The transition from a country programme based on a thematic grouping of projects to one based on coherent strategies is a necessary first step towards a programme approach to technical cooperation. However, it was recognized that the implementation of a fully-fledged programme approach required that (a) national agencies and institutions must develop the necessary programme management capacity; (b) UNDP field offices must have adequate staff with the necessary skills in the areas of programme analysis, monitoring and evaluation; and (c) optimum use must be made of the country-level expertise of the United Nations system. It was also considered that decentralization of decision-making to field offices is necessary for the programme approach to be effective.

UNITED
NATIONS

DP

Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
LIMITED

DP/1992/SCPM/L.1/Add.8
13 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS
Special session
10-14 February 1992, New York
Item 7 of the agenda of the Standing
Committee

DRAFT REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS ON ITS IN-SESSIONAL MEETING HELD DURING THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL, 10-14 FEBRUARY 1992

Addendum

Rapporteur: Mr. Ryszard RYSINSKI (Poland)

CHAPTER VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME MATTERS

1. Following its consideration of the items before it, the Standing Committee recommended that the Governing Council adopt the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Special Programme Resources

The Governing Council

1. Appreciates the efforts of the Administrator in the preparation of the programming documents contained in document DP/1992/7;

2. Approves the programming documents for the allocation of Special Programme Resources contained in document DP/1992/7 on the understanding that (a) comments received from delegations will be taken into account in the formulation of the project documents and (b) subcategory C6. Social dimensions of adjustment will be redesigned and resubmitted for the full consideration of the Council at its thirty-ninth session (1992).

130292

DRAFT DECISION II

Country, intercountry and global programmes

The Governing Council

1. Approves the following country programmes:

Fifth country programme for Chad	DP/CP/CHD/5 and Corr.1 DP/CP/CHD/NOTE/5
Fifth country programme for Colombia	DP/CP/COL/5 DP/CP/COL/NOTE/5
Third country programme for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	DP/CP/DRK/3 and Corr.1 DP/CP/DRK/NOTE/3
Fifth country programme for Ecuador	DP/CP/ECU/5 DP/CP/ECU/NOTE/5
Fifth country programme for Maldives	DP/CP/MDV/5
Fifth country programme for Peru	DP/CP/PER/5 and Corr.1 DP/CP/PER/NOTE/5
Fifth country programme for Senegal	DP/CP/SEN/5 and Corr.1 DP/CP/SEN/NOTE/5
Fifth country programme for Sri Lanka	DP/CP/SRL/5 DP/CP/SRL/NOTE/5
Fourth country programme for Viet Nam	DP/CP/VIE/4 and Corr.1 DP/CP/VIE/NOTE/4

2. Approves the fifth country programme for Zambia (DP/CP/ZAM/5 and Corr.1 and DP/CP/ZAM/NOTE/5 and Corr.1) on the condition that an advance mid-term review will be held in early 1993, which will take the form of a full-scale programming exercise; the results of this exercise will then be submitted for the consideration of the Governing Council, in the form of either a revised programme or a new country programme for the period 1994-1998.

3. Takes note of the extension by one year of the following country programmes:

Extension of the first country programme for Anguilla	DP/CP/ANL/1/EXTENSION I
Extension of the fourth country programme for Burundi	DP/CP/BDI/4/EXTENSION I

Extension of the third country programme for Congo	DP/CP/PRC/3/EXTENSION I
Extension of the fourth country programme for Ghana	DP/CP/GHA/4/EXTENSION I
Extension of the fourth country programme for Pakistan	DP/CP/PAK/4/EXTENSION I
Extension of the fourth country programme for Rwanda	DP/CP/RWA/4/EXTENSION I

4. Approves the global and interregional programmes for the fifth programming cycle (DP/INTGLO/2 and Corr.1).